GORBENKO,V.L.; TABACHNIKOV,I.Z.; KACHER,V.A.; ROMANOV,G.P.

A holding fixture for honing oscillating workpieces. Stan. i instr. 26 no.5:28 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Grinding and polishing)

Gorbenko, V. L.

137-1957-12-25434

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 354 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorbenko, V. L., Dudko, P. D.

TITLE: Modernization of the Amsler Machine to Permit Endurance Testing at Increased Sliding Speeds (Modernizatsiya mashiny Amslera dlya ispytaniya na iznos pri povyshennykh skorostyakh skol'zheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, pp 199-200

ABSTRACT: A description of a modernization performed on the Amsler machine in order to permit endurance testing at increased sliding speeds. Essentially, the modernization consisted in the replacement of permanent pair of gears (G) by a selection of replaceable ones. The employment of replacement G's made it possible to rotate the upper specimen (S) at speeds ranging from 186 to 1320 rpm, while the lower S rotated at a constant rate of n" = 206 rpm; thus, employing S's of 50 mm and 70 mm in diameter, sliding speeds of 0 to 5 m/sec could be achieved. For the purposes of decreasing noise, it is recommended that each pair of adjacent gears be worn in with the aid of an abrasive paste. As a result of the modification, it became possible to simulate, under conditions of dry friction, the wear of various machine

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-25434

Modernization of the Amsler Machine to Permit Endurance Testing (cont.)

parts possessing sliding contact surfaces, as well as to reproduce the oxidation and thermal aspects of wear.

Z. F.

1. Abrasion-Testing equipment

Card 2/2

GORBENKO, V.L.

137-58-1-1721

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 233 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorbenko, V. L., Dudko, P.D.

TITLE: Effect of Mechanical Treatment on Wear Resistance of Steel Machine Parts (Vliyaniye mekhanicheskoy obrabotki na iznosoustoychivost' stal'nykh detaley mashin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, pp 211-214

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been conducted for the purpose of determining the magnitude and nature of primary wear of specimens (S) with reference to the roughness at the outset and the method of machining. The S employed were rollers of 50 mm diameter made of steel 45 in the normalized state, H_B=136. The pressure used in the test was 100 kg. The peripheral velocity of the upper specimen was 28.3 m/min. and of the lower 32 m/min. Roughness was measured on a MII-1 machine and a MIS-11 binocular microscope and was evaluated in terms of H_{mean}. Microhardness (M) was measured on a PMT-3 instrument. It was found that the M of the S after machining was 200-310 kg/mm^2, and that of electrolytically polished S was 103-127 kg/mm^2. The reduced M of electrolytically

Card 1/2

Effect of Mechanical Treatment (Cont.)

polished S indicates the lower level of strengthening of the metal surface. The M of the working surfaces of the S after it had been worked in (75,000 revolutions) was 210-286 kg/mm^2 regardless of the prior method of machining.

A.B.

1. Machine tools--Test methods 2. Machine tools--Test results

Card 2/2

GORBENKO, V.L

137-58-3-5972

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 217 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorbenko, V. L., Dudko, P. D.

TITLE: Wear Resistance of Electrolytically Polished Steel Surfaces (Iznosoustoychivost' stal'nykh elektropolirovannykh poverkhnostey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 11, pp 141-142

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out in order to evaluate the wear resistance (WR) of 45 grade steel which had been superfinished or polished electrolytically to an identical degree of microroughness. In both instances the quality of surface finish could be classified as class 12 within the GOST 2789-51 scale. WR tests were performed on an Amsler machine. The extent of wear was determined by means of weighing the specimens. It was established that the criterion employed in the evaluation of surface quality in terms of the average height of microroughness is not fully representative of the conditions of the surface finishing process. Operational characteristics of articles operating under friction depend on the magnitude of the microroughness and on the nature of the surface microtopography. Surface quality of articles which have been polished electrolytically closely approaches the quality obtained

Card 1/2

137-58-3-5972

Wear Resistance of Electrolytically Polished Steel Surfaces

by superfinishing methods and exhibits WR characteristics which are superior to those achieved by superfinishing. N. K.

Card 2/2

GORBENKO, V.L.; ALAYEV, A.V.

Strength of abrasive grains used in the lapping of hardened steel. Trudy KhPI 21 Ser.met. no.4:95-97 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Grinding and polishing)

BOYARINOV, Boris Yevgen'yevich; CHUPIS, Nikolay Maksimovich; GORBENKO, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[New metals, metal alloys and compounds and semiconductor materials] Novye metally, metallicheskie splavy i soedineniia i poluprovodnikovye materialy. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 60 p. (MIRA 18:12)

GORBENKO V.N.

DZYAK, V.N., dotsent; GORBENKO, V.N., dotsent

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone for treating some diseases of the internal organs. Vrach.delo no.8:875 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.A.Zalkind) i kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. I.S.Slutskiy [deceased]) Dneprpetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(VISCERA--DISEASES) (ACTH)

GORBENKO, V.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Comparative rating of the two variations of Quick's test. Vrach.delo no.9:993 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. I.S.Slutskiy) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(LIVER)

Country : USSR V
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27807

Author : Gorbenko, V.N.
Inst : Dnepropetrovsk Regional Clinical Hospital imeni I.I. Mechnikova
Title : Application of Dibazole in Some Diseases of the Cardio-Vascular System.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot Dnepropetr. obl. klinich. bol'nitsa im. I.I. Mechnikova, 1958, No 3, 215-217

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

GORBENKO, V.N., dotsent

Diuretic action of mercusal in kidney diseases. Vrach. delo no.12: 147-148 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.F.Oleynik) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (MERSALYL)

VRUBLEVSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTONENKO, V.T., inzh.; GORBENKO, V.N., inzh.

Automatic proportioning of coke and limestone in cupola charging systems. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.9:1-2 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

GORBENKO, V. S.
BRESLAVAVSKIY, B. M., VOLF, V. M., GORBENKO, V. S., KARNOVSKIY, M. I., SHOTSKIY, P. I., and YURYEV, A. A.

"Wave Analysers and Spectrometers with Variable-Tuning Filters with Ferrite Cores."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 4 Jun 58.

83154

S/108/60/015/009/006/008
B002/B067

9.2550

AUTHORS: Beskorovaynyy, B. M., Vol'f, V. M., Gorbenko, V. S., Karnovskiy, M. I., Shotskiy, B. I., Yur'yev, A. A., Members of the Society

TITLE: Ferrite Filters With Variable Adjustment *

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 57-63

TEXT: In 1958, analyzers and spectrometers for frequencies of the sound-wave range were developed at the kafedra akustiki i zvukotekhniki Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Acoustics and Sound Engineering of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) in which ferrite filters with variable adjustment are used. Besides, also ferrite filters with variable adjustment were developed, which operate in the range of up to 120 kc/s. In the present paper, the following is discussed: Selection of material and shape of the core; working conditions of the magnitoprovod*; nonlinearity of the characteristics of ferrite cores and selection of the input signal; temperature compensation; transients in ferrite filters. The analyzer developed at the aforementioned institute has the following

* magnetic circuit

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83154

Ferrite Filters With Variable Adjustment

S/108/60/015/009/006/008
B002/B067

data: frequency range 40 c to 15 kc/s divided into five sub-ranges: 40 - 150 c, 120 - 450 c, 400 - 1500 c, 1200 - 4500 c and 4000 - 15000 c. The ferrite filter with variable adjustment consists of two Γ-shaped members mounted to Φ-2000 (F-2000) ferrite cores of the type ОШ-20 (OSh-20) for the first two frequency ranges and of the type ОШ-12 (OSh-12) for the remaining frequency ranges. The relative band-width of the ferrite filter with variable adjustment is 10±(1.5 - 2) %. Thus, on a detuning by half an octave 45 decibels and on a detuning by one octave more than 60 decibels are attenuated. The frequency characteristics of the apparatus are presented in Fig. 12. There are 12 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1959

Card 2/2

39707
S/142/62/005/002/010/019
E200/E382

24.1000

AUTHOR: Gorbenko, V.S.

TITLE: Calculating the expected relative mean square error in an experimental determination of one-dimensional probability-distribution functions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 234 - 242

TEXT: The expected relative mean square error of empirical determination of a one-dimensional integral and differential probability-distribution function of an ergodic stationary stochastic process is determined by the author from the results of total dwell-time measurements. Two special cases are considered: noise with normal and noise with Rayleigh probability distributions. The analysis is carried out for the case of continuous sampling in the experimental determination of estimates of one-dimensional probability distribution functions $F(x) = P\{\xi < x\}$ and $W(x) = dF(x)/dx$ along the segment of the sampling function of the stochastic process $\xi_s(t)$ in the time interval (0, T). It is found that the spreads σ_F^2 and σ_W^2

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Calculating the expected ....

of the F and W functions, respectively, are:

$$\sigma_F^2(x;\ T)=\frac{2}{T}\int_0^T\left(1-\frac{\tau}{T}\right)\left[\int_{-\infty}^{x}\int_{-\infty}^{x} W_2(x, x_\tau)\,dx\ dx_\tau - F^2(x)\right]d\tau; \tag{16}$$

$$\sigma_w^2(x;\ T)=\frac{2}{T}\int_0^T\left(1-\frac{\tau}{T}\right)\left[\bar{W}_2(x, x_\tau)-W^2(x)\right]d\tau. \tag{17}$$

Using the criteria for the relative mean square error of the F and W functions, respectively:

$$\delta_F(x;\ T)=\frac{\sigma_F(x;\ T)}{F(x)}; \tag{18}$$

$$\delta_w(x;\ T)=\frac{\sigma_w(x;\ T)}{W(x)}, \tag{19}$$

the minimal observation times are derived for various classes of process. Formulae and graphs are quoted. On the basis of

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S/142/62/005/002/010/019
E200/E382

Calculating the expected ....

the general expressions and the special cases of the relative mean square error in the determination of one-dimensional probability-distribution functions of ergodic stationary stochastic processes from the relative dwell time, it is possible to characterize qualitatively the factors influencing that error: The mean square error decreases as the observation time increases and as the autocorrelation time of the stochastic process decreases. This error increases in the determination of low values of the probability-distribution functions. Calculation of the expected relative mean square error in the measurement of the probability-distribution functions of common stochastic processes makes it possible to plan the experiments, i.e. to select observation times such that the random deviations of the results of measurement be less than the systematic error. It is possible on the basis of this to estimate the discrepancy between an empirical and theoretical probability distribution, the discrepancy between two empirical distributions and, in particular, to distinguish the change in the noise characteristic in the presence of a signal. It is noted that instruments for the

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Calculating the expected ....

experimental determination of probability-distribution functions should be designed by taking the measurement time into account since this largely determines the reliability and structural complexity of these instruments. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra akustiki i zvukotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Acoustics and Sound Engineering of Kiyev Order of Lenin Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1961

Card 4/4

SOLLOGUB, V.B.; LOSSOVSKIY, Ye.K.; KHILINSKIY, L.A.; GORBENKO, V.S.; SOKOLOV, B.N.; NIKIFORUK, B.S.

Use of high-frequency seismic prospecting for dividing metamorphic rock complex in the Belozerka iron-ore deposit. Geofiz.sbor. no.2:46-61 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)—Seismic prospecting)
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)—Crystalline and metamorphic)

GORBENKO, V.S.

Devices for determining integral and differential functions of the distribution of probabilities of stationary random processes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.3:301-313 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy akustiki i zvukotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Radio)

GORBENKO, V.S.

Concerning "standardization" in the experimental study of random processes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.4: 532-534 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy akustiki i zvukotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Information theory) (Radio)

38459
S/109/62/007/006/001/024
D271/D308

6.9200

AUTHOR: Gorbenko, V. S.

TITLE: Calculation of sampling dispersion at the output of a system consisting of a threshold device and an ideal integrator

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika. v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 923-928

TEXT: The object of the analysis is to evaluate the dispersion or the mean square error which occurs when a signal is determined by sampling count, or to determine minimum counting period or number of counts necessary for the dispersion not to exceed a given value; such calculation may be of value in evaluating the accuracy of telemetry equipments with periodic information. The signal which is to be detected on the background of fluctuation noise is considered as a parameter varying the characteristic of a non-linear non-inertial element. The following assumptions are made:

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Calculation of sampling ...

The signal is constant within the observation period; the fluctuation noise is an ergodic stationary random process with a zero average value and known dispersion and correlation factor; the threshold is at zero level. When the signal is periodic with a period T_1, periodic sampling is performed synchronized with the signal and n counts are integrated, relative mean-square deviation is reduced by $\sqrt{n}$ times compared with the case of a single count, provided the values of noise at 0 and nT_1 instants are not correlated. An expression for the sampling dispersion is obtained

$$\sigma_F^2\left(\frac{a_i}{\sigma}, T\right) = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^T\left(1-\frac{\tau}{T}\right)\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{a_i}{\sigma}}\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{a_i}{\sigma}} W_2(x, x_\tau)dxdx - F^2\left(a_i/\sigma\right)\right]d\tau \qquad (11)$$

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where a_i is the signal and $W_2(x,x_\tau)$ is the two-dimensional probability density of a stationary normal random process, with an average value of zero and a unity dispersion. The computation is made easier by numerical integration of an expression derived from (11); the table of values of two-dimensional integral normal function of probability distribution is used in computing a family of curves employed in calculations. There are 5 figures and 8 references. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: W. B. Davenport, K. A. Johnson, D. Middleton, Statistical errors in measurement of random time functions, J. Appl. Phys., v. 23, no. 4, 1952, 397.

4

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1961

Card 3/3

GORIENKO, V.S.

Use of periodic selection for determining probability distribution functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 7 no. 3:388-390 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 4975-65

ACC NR: AP5027013 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0091/0093

AUTHOR: Gorbenko, V. S.; Kokhanyuk, V. F.

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institute (Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Transistorized multichannel differential amplitude discriminator

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 91-93

TOPIC TAGS: amplitude discriminator, transistorized circuit, multichannel analyzer, amplitude analyzer

ABSTRACT: A ten-channel differential amplitude discriminator employing transistors and diodes is described. As shown in Fig. 1, the transistors are powered from a low-resistance voltage divider, which also serves to establish discrimination thresholds. The passage of a signal to a lower channel output after a higher channel has acted is blocked by the compensation of currents in a common resistor between the collector circuit of the lower transistor and the emitter circuit of the upper. The circuit also operates satisfactorily as a discriminator of instantaneous values of signals when continuous voltages are fed to it. When pulse counters and counting rate meters

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.382.3:621.374

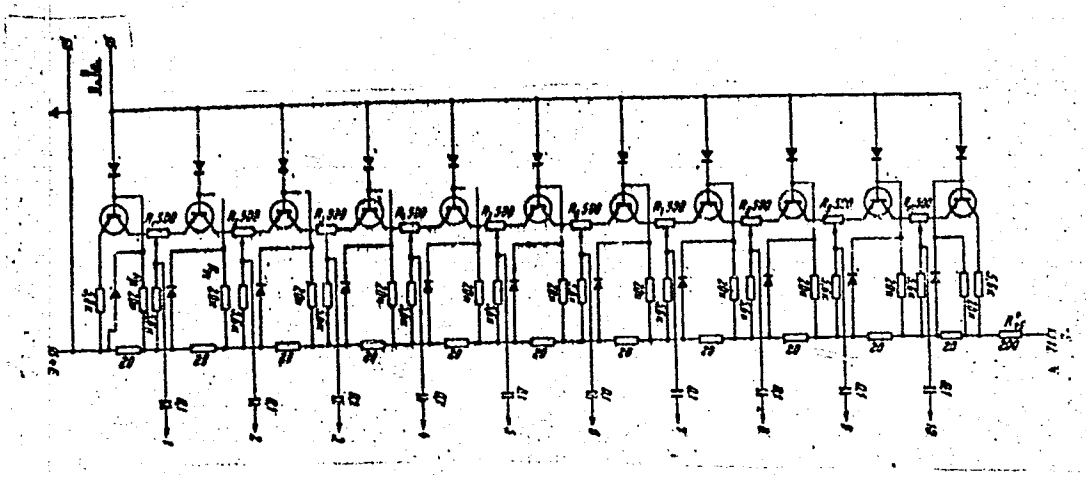

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the transistorized 10-channel differential amplitude discriminator

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516110008-9"

L 4975-66

ACC NR: AP5027013

are connected to the channels, the discriminator can be used as a multichannel differential amplitude analyzer. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug64/ ATD PRESS: 4137

Card 3/3

GORBENKO, V.S.; KOKHANYUK, V.F.

Multichannel differential amplitude discriminator on transistors. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 10 no.5:91-93 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted Aug.7, 1964.

ACC NR: AT7004134 SOURCE CODE: UR/3169/66/000/017/0081/0085

AUTHOR: D'yachkova, A. Ya.; Gorbenko, V. S.; Kudryavtseva, M. N.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, AN UkrSSR (Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Elastic properties of alkaline syenites from the Oktyabr'skiy Massif

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 17, 1966. Fizicheskiye svoystva gornykh porod (Physical properties of rocks), 81-85

TOPIC TAGS: ULTRASONICS, MINERAL, PETROLOGY, longitudinal wave, Rayleigh wave, syenite, alkaline syenite, elasticity, massif/Oktyabr'skiy Massif, Azov Sea Region

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the elastic properties of alkaline syenites originating from the Oktyabr'skiy Massif in the Azov Sea area. Ultrasonic studies of core samples obtained from deep wells showed that in general, the syenites differed little in their elastic properties, though two varieties were distinguished: fine- and medium-grain dark syenites characterized by 5800—6000 m/sec longitudinal waves, and large-grain leucocratic syneties (at the lower depths) characterized by 5500 m/sec longitudinal waves. Rayleigh-wave velocities were

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ACC NR: AT7004134

found to be approximately the same throughout— 2500—3200 m/sec. Despite the general homogeneity, the slight difference in elastic properties between the two varieties is sufficient to distinguish boundaries between them. In general, no particular variation was observed in the density of the syenite with depth. Orig. art. has: 2 figs. [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/SUBM DATE: 05Dec65/ORIG REF: 006/OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7004132 SOURCE CODE: UR/3169/66/000/017/0045/0061

AUTHOR: D'yachkova, A. Ya.; Gorbenko, V. S.; Kudryavtseva, M. N.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics AN UkrSSR (Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Elastic properties of metamorphic rock of the Krivoy Rog Basin

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 17, 1966. Fizicheskiye svoystva gornykh porod (Physical properties of rocks), 45-61

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity, seismography, longitudinal wave, transverse wave, Rayleigh wave, metamorphic rock, seismic sounding, elastic wave, wave propagation, basin/Krivoy Rog Basin

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the elastic properties of metamorphic rocks from the Krivoy Rog Basin, of which four main varieties are disginguished: Hornblend, shale, meta-sandstone, and marble. Samples obtained from deep wells were measured for density and the propagation of longitudinal and Rayleigh waves. The elastic properties of these rocks were found to vary within a wide range, with considerable overlapping between the different media, due to

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004132

differences in mineral composition and structural-textural properties. The methods used and the results obtained and discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 figures. [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/SUBM DATE: 20Nov65/ORIG REF: 009/OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

GORBENKO, Ye. [Horbenko, IE]; KOLOMIYETS, P. [Kolomiiets', P.]

Mechanized cement-sand tile plant. Sil'.bud. 12 no.6:15-16 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Predsedatel' Kodymskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'skoy organizatsii Odesskoy oblasti (for Gorbenko). 2. Starshiy inzh. Odesskogo oblastnogo mezhkolkhozstroya (for Kolomiyets).
(Odessa Province--Tiles)

DUBENKO, R.G.; GORBENKO, Ye.F.; PEL'KIS, P.S.

Synthesis of unsymmetrical derivatives of thiocarbanilide. Ukr. khim. zhur. 26 no.5:641-643 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Carbanilide)

DUBENKO, R.G.; GORBENKO, Ye.F.; PEL'KIS, P.S.

Synthesis of certain formazans with carbohydrate residue.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:883-885 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Formazans)

DUBENKO, R.G.; PEL'KIS, P.S.; GORBENKO, Ye.F.

Synthesis of some carbohydrate formazans. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4:412-414 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Carbohydrates) (Formazans)

GORBENKO, R.G.; GORBENKO, Ye.F.

Series of aryl hydrozones, substituted derivatives of glyoxylic acid. Part 7: Synthesis and properties of aryl hydrazones of chloromethylglyoxylic acid chloride. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 12: 2178-2181 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted October 4, 1964.

ROMANOV, N.V. (L'vov); GIZELEVA, V.D. (L'vov); GORBENKO, Ye.V. (L'vov)

Characteristics of the epidemiology and etiology of influenza in 1959 in Lvov. Sbor.nauch.trud. Inst.infek.bol. no.4:31-35 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

GORBENKO, Yu. A.

To be submitted for the International Symposium on Marine Microbiology, Chicago Ill., 20-24 Apr. 1961.

1. Included in the program is a list of titles and authors of papers scheduled for presentation at subject Symposium are the following:

USSR

KRISS, Anatoliy Ye., Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Immediate tasks of marine microbiology" (Section V)

KUZNETSOV, Sergey I., Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The role of micro-organisms in the genesis and weathering of sulphur deposits" (Section II)

LEBEDEVA, M. N., ANISCHENKO, E. Y., and GORBENKO, [illegible], Sevastopol Biological Station - "Distribution of heterotrophic bacteria in some seas of the Mediterranean basin" (Section V) (To be presented by M. N. LEBEDEVA)

LANSKAYA, L. A., Sevastopol Biological Station - "The division rates of plankton algae of the Black Sea in cultures" (Section I)

PSHENIN, L. N., Sevastopol Biological Station - "Distribution and ecology of azotobacter in the Black Sea" (Section IV)

ZHUKOVA, A. I., Central Research Institute, All-Union Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography, Moscow - "Quantitative value of bacteria in the nutrition of marine invertebrates" (Section VI)

ZHUKOVA, A. I., and FEDOSOV, M. V., Central Research Institute, All-Union Institute of Oceanography, Moscow - "Role of microorganisms of the upper sediment layer of a shallow water basin in the transformation of organic substances" (Section VI) (To be presented by A. I. ZHUKOVA)

KORBENKO, Yu.A.; ROMANENKO, V.I.

Paper chromatographic study of the formation of volatile acids by micro-organisms of the genera Achromobacter, Pseudomonas, and Chromobacterium. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6:870-873 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(ACHROMOBACTER chem.)
(PSEUDOMONAS chem.)
(CHROMOBACTERIUM chem.)

GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Most favorable amount of "dry nutritional agar" in media for the cultivation of marine heterotrophic microorganisms. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.1:168-172 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Biologicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR, Sevastopol'.
(AGAR) (MARINE MICROBIOLOGY)

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; ANISHCHENKO, E.Ya.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Quantitative development of the bacterial life (heterotrophes) in seas of the Mediterranean Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1465-1468 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A.O.Kovalesvkogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.
(Mediterranean Sea--Bacteria)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.; ANISHCHENKO, E.Ya.

Distribution of heterotrophic micro-organisms in the seas of the Mediterranean basin in the summer, fall and winter. Trudy SBS 16:26-52 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

IUCHEROVA, Z.S.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Effect of bacterial film on the settling of diatoms. Trudy SBS 16:443-446 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

GORBENKO, Yu. A.

Formation of bacterial film on plates covered with antifouling paints and submerged into sea water. Trudy [illegible] 16:[illegible]-452 '55. (MIRA [illegible])

KOZLOVA, Ye.I.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.; ROMANENKO, V.I.

Comparative studies of the microflora of the rhizosphere of woody plants and some characteristics of its carbon metabolism. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6:Biol. pochv. 18 no.3:35-42 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Possibility of revealing the areas of water rise and descent in the central part of the Pacific Ocean by using the microbiological method. Okeanologiia 4 no.1:167-174 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

GORBENKO-GERMANOV, D.N.; ZENKOVA, R.A.

Microdetermination of CO_3^{2-} by the volume of CO_2. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.6:749-750 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni Kurchatova, Moskva.

Gorbenko-Germanov, D.S.

YAKOVLEV, G.N.; GORBENKO-GERMANOV, D.S.

[Deposition of americium with double carbonates of uranium or plutonium with potassium] Soosazhdenie ameritsiia s dvoinymi karbonatami urana ili plutoniia s kaliem; doklady, predstavlennye SSSR na Mezhdunarodnuiu konferentsiiu po mirnomu ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii. Moskva, 1955. 8 p. [Microfilm]
(Americium) (MLRA 9:3)

GORBENKO-GERMANOV, D.S., PRIKHOT'KO, A.F.

24(7) P 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizychnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Gazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Landsberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glauberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Card 19/30

SOV/75-13-5-16/24

AUTHORS: Gorbenko-Germanov, D. S., Zenkova, R. A., Bolotina, T. L.

TITLE: Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region (0,8-2,5μ) (Metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya kristallizatsionnoy vody v nekotorykh kristallogidratakh po ikh spektram pogloshcheniya v blizhney infrakrasnoy oblasti (0,8-2,5μ))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 590-594 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the precise determination of the crystal water according to the method described in the present paper only milligram quantities of substance are needed. In order to be able to select an analytical band of the spectrum of liquid water for the subsequent investigation of crystal hydrates the authors recorded the spectrum of the liquid water in the range 0,8μ and 2,5μ (Refs 1, 2) with layer thickness of 0,046 - 100 mm. All measurements were performed in an infra-red spectrometer IKS -11. As analytical band the band at 5130 cm^{-1} was chosen which exhibits the greatest intensity. Besides, in wave lengths

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Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region (0,8-2,5μ)

$<1,9\mu$ a very dense absorption occurs owing to the low transparency of solid preparations in this range of wave length. For the recording of spectra of preparations in the solid phase the equipment [illegible], produced in series, was somewhat completed, since it did not guarantee the required precision. These modifications are detailed in the paper. For the recording of the absorption spectra of the solid crystal hydrates they were pressed in an optically inactive medium (dried, finely pulverized KCl, permeable up to 20μ). The data of the hydraulic press used for this purpose are given. The thickness of the resulting tablets was measured by micrometer. The recording of the spectra showed that the band of the liquid water at 5130 cm^{-1} in crystal hydrates is in several cases split up, the parts being divided by 100-200 cm^{-1}. This division and splitting of the band of liquid water proves the deep penetration of the water molecule into the molecule of the crystal hydrates. The authors also established a calibration curve. As standard the octahydrate of europium-sulfate $Eu_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$ was used, this compound being

Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region (0,8-2,5 μ)

very stable. Besides it is possible to check the stability of this compound during the recording of the spectra by means of the character of the dissociation of the electron bands of Eu^{3+} which lie in the range between 4000 and 5500 Å (Ref 3). This control was performed on a spectrograph ИСП-51. For the determination of the position of the 3 extreme points, which correspond with the absorption maximum as well as with the points of maximal transparency on both sides of the absorption maximum, the spectrum was recorded qualitatively. The precise measurement was then carried out on these 3 qualitatively determined extreme points only. In the same points also the absorption of a tablet of pure KCl was measured (blank test). The calculation of the optical density from the absorption values of these 3 special points is precisely described in the paper. This method was used for the analysis of various crystal hydrates; the results are satisfactory. The method renders possible the micro-determination of water in crystal hydrates in amounts which are already too small for a gravimetric

Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region (0,8-2,5μ)

determination. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 0 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1957

AUTHORS: Yakovlev, G. N., Gorbenko-Germanov, D. S., SOV/79-28-10-2/60
Razbitnoy, V. M., Kazanskiy, K. S., Zenkova, R. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Double Sulfates of Americium According to the Absorption Spectra in the Crystals (Izucheniye dvoynykh sul'fatov ameritsiya po spektram pogloshcheniya v kristallakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10, pp 2624 - 2637 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the normal sulfate and the double sulfate of americium with potassium, thallium, rubidium and cesium were investigated. The normal sulfate as well as the following double sulfates of americium were identified:

$Am_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 5H_2O$	$KAm(SO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	$K_3Am(SO_4)_3 \cdot H_2O$
	$TlAm(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$	$K_8Am_2(SO_4)_7$
	$RbAm(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$	$Tl_8Am_2(SO_4)_7$
	$CsAm(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$	$Cs_8Am_2(SO_4)_7$

Card 1/3 As it is known, the double sulfates of the rare earths

and of the alkali metals are difficult to solve and, therefore, are of importance for the analytical chemistry of these elements.(According to the actinide theory, the transuranic elements are analogs of the rare earths, and in their case the analogy of the chemical properties of many compounds also plays a role, especially the similarity of the double sulfates with the alkali metals) The absorption spectra of the polycrystalline samples of these compounds were taken within the range of 4000-8500 Å at 300, 200 and 80° K(Figs 3-11). Phase diagrams were taken for the synthesis R_2SO_4-$Am_2(SO_4)_3$-H_2O (R=K,Tl and Rb)(Figs 1,2). The split of the electron band Am^{+++}5030 Å in the crystals of the compounds to be investigated was studied. The group of electronically oscillating "bands" within the range of 4500 Å were identified which are not observed in solutions and which are in a high degree sensitive to a change of the composition of the compound. The influence of the temperature and the amount of crystal water on the character of the split of the electron band Am^{+++}5030 Å and the combination

Investigation of the Double Sulfates of Americium SOV/79-28-10-2/60
According to the Absorption Spectra in the Crystals

of the above mentioned "bands" within the range of 4500 Å were investigated. There are 11 figures, 6 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1957

Card 3/3

GORBENKO-GERMANOV, D.S.; ZENKOVA, R.A.

Photometric microdetermination of potassium, rubidium, cesium, and univalent thallium as dipicryl aminates. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.9:1020-1022 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V. Kurchatova, Moskva.

L 41736-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/RM
ACC NR: AP6020369 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/003/0516/0519

30
B

AUTHOR: Gerbenko-Germanov, D. S.; Klimov, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Potassium neptunyl tricarbonate

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 516-519

TOPIC TAGS: neptunium compound, potassium compound, carbonate

ABSTRACT: A new carbonate compound of neptunyl NpO_2^{2+} corresponding to the formula $K_4[NpO_2(CO_3)_3]$ was prepared. Its solubility in water and K_2CO_3 solutions at 20± 2°C was determined. IR spectra of the solid potassium neptunyl tricarbonate in the 3-15μ range showed that it is isostructural with potassium uranyl tricarbonate. From the value of the ν_3 band of NpO_2^{2+} in $K_4[NpO_2(CO_3)_3]$, the force constant f of the Np-O bond in NpO_2^{2+} was calculated (0.632 mdyne/cm), and the equilibrium length r of the Np-O bond was evaluated (1.75 Å). As in the uranyl compound, the symmetry of CO_3^{2-} was found to decrease from D_{3h} to C_{2v} in the neptunyl compound. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 af UDC: 546.799.3-386

L 41726-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6020370 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/003/0520/0528

AUTHOR: Gorbenko-Germanov, D. S.; Zenkova, R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Potassium and cesium neptunoyl tricarbonates

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 520-528

TOPIC TAGS: neptunium compound, potassium compound, cesium compound, carbonate

ABSTRACT: Potassium and cesium neptunoyl tricarbonates were prepared from neptunium dioxide, and analysis established their common formula as $R_5[NpO_2(CO_3)_3]$ ($R = K^+, Cs^+$). Their solubility in water, 0.2 M and 50% K_2CO_3 and Cs_2CO_3 solutions was determined. Data on the neptunium content of carbonate mother solutions indicate that the dicarbonate complexes $[NpO_2(CO_3)_2]^{3-}$ may be present in them. Absorption spectra of NpO_2^+ in 50% K_2CO_3 and Cs_2CO_3 solutions were recorded in the 9000-10500 Å range; a substantial decrease of the molar extinction coefficient ϵ (by a factor of about 30) was observed as compared to the value of ϵ in 1 M HNO_3, indicating strong complex formation between NpO_2^+ and carbonate ions. A study of the absorption spectra of crystalline $R_5[NpO_2(CO_3)_3]$ ($R = K^+, Cs^+$) in the 9000-1000 Å range permitted the determination of molar extinction coefficients of the individual splitting components of the NpO_2^+ band in the 9500-9600 Å range. Analysis of vibrational IR spectra of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.799.3-386

I. 41726-66

ACC NR: AP6020370

neptunoyl tricarbonates showed an increase in the interaction of NpO_2^+ with CO_3^{2-} on passing from potassium to cesium, manifested in a decrease of the force constant f of the Np-O bond from 0.504 to 0.498 mdyne/cm (r_{Np-O} = 1.80 Å). The symmetry of CO_3^{2-} in the neptunoyl tricarbonates was found to decrease from D_{3h} to C_{2v}. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 af

L 36429-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6015427 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/005/0842/0847

AUTHOR: Gorbenko-Germanov, D. S.; Zenkova, R. A. 53

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibrational structure of the ground and excited levels of ν_1 UO_2^{++} in $K_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 842-847

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum, uranyl ion, vibration spectrum, electron energy level, uranium compound

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain information on the vibrational states of the uranyl ion UO_2^{++}, the absorption spectra (4600-4000 Å) and luminescence spectra (4700-5700 Å) of $K_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$ crystals were recorded at 77°K. The absorption spectra were obtained with an ISP-51 spectrograph with an FEU-29 photomultiplier. Both spectra have a pronounced electronic-vibrational character due to the specific doubly oxygenated structure of UO_2^{++}. An interpretation of constant differences in the luminescence spectrum is given and compared with data on IR spectra. A preliminary interpretation of constant differences in the absorption spectrum is also given. A regular decrease in the frequencies of the symmetric and antisymmetric vibrations (ν_1 and ν_3) of uranyl during the transition from the ground state to an excited state indicates a contrac-

UDC: 535.338.42

Card 1/2

L 36429-66

ACC NR: AP6015427

tion of the vibrational sublevels of the excited level of UO_2^{++}. It is shown that the ratio $\frac{\nu_3}{\nu_1}$ UO_2^{++} (ground level) remains constant (1.09) in a series of different compounds. The ratio $\frac{\nu_3'}{\nu_1'}$ (excited level) in $K_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$ has a value close to $\frac{\nu_3}{\nu_1}$ (1.13). The ratio $\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_1'}$ also remains constant (1.20) in the series of uranyl compounds studied. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

GORBERG, Z.

19

Radioactivity in Warsaw, Poland, in 1959. R. Szepke, Z. Gorberg, and T. Deszczak (Inst. Badań Jądrowych, P.A.N., Warsaw). *Polska Akad. Nauk Inst. Badań Jądrowych* No. 140/XII, 1-26, (1960)(in English) (Russian summary).—Av. radioactivity of rain water and aerosols in 1959 were in Jan.–June (1310 ± 6) × 10^{-15} c./l. and (8.5 ± 0.01) × 10^{-13} c./cu. m., resp., and in July–Dec. (162 ± 3) and (0.33 ± 0.01) × 10^{-13} c., resp. The mean activity of water (river, ground, reactor cooling, tap, and waste water) was (16 ± 22) × 10^{-15} c./l. Contribution of Sr^{90} to the total β-activity in 1959 was on the av. 1.20%.

K. Bojanowska

5

L 64038-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP[illegible] PO/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Gorberg, Z[illegible]; [illegible]rnowiecki, Krzysztof

TITLE: Fallout sampling method

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive fallout, nuclear explosion

ABSTRACT: Two methods of fallout sampling were tested. [illegible] distilled water [illegible]

[illegible] was flushed daily with distilled water. In 200 tests conducted with vessels of [illegible] the ratio [illegible] over an order of magnitude from test to test, but the average [illegible] by the wet vessel was only 3% higher than the dry vessel. This means that very little of the dry-bed activity was blown away by breezes or winds with the design of vessel used. It was concluded that larger vessels of say 0.5 square meter area of the opening are desirable so that the counting statistics are more reasonable.

Card 1/2

L 64018-65

Both innovations result in considerable economies in fallout sampl[illegible] ... fallout samplings can be [illegible] ... After a [illegible] year or [illegible] when the radioactive fallout consists [illegible] fraction of shortlived fallout debris. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: [illegible]

Card 2/2

TARASOV, Ye.M.; GORBESHKO, R.P.

Selection of the composition of mortars using local nonstandard fillers for the cities of the provinces of Turkmenistan. Trudy Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR. no.2:55-65 '58.

Behavior of masonry mortars with active finely-milled additives and of masonry in the dry and hot climate of Turkmenistan. Trudy Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR no.2:79-89 '58. (MIRA 17:6)

TARASOVA, Ye.M.; GORBUSHKO, R.P.

Saving Portland cement in making mortars and concretes based on local aggregates and fine-grained sands. Trudy Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR 3:112-131 '58. (MIRA 13:10)
(Turkmenistan--Concrete) (Aggregates (Building materials))

TARASOVA, Ye.M.; GORBESHKO, R.P.; KERBABAYEVA, E.A.

Saving portland cement in mortars and concretes made of nonstandard Turkmen fillers using active finely-milled additives. Trudy Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR no.2:73-78 '58 (MIRA 17:6)

TARASOVA, Ye.M.; GORBESHKO, R.P.

Behavior of brick masonry in the dry hot climate of the Turkmen S.S.R. Trudy Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR 3:140-144 '58. (Turkmenistan--Bricks--Testing) (MIRA 13:10)

L 05401-67 EWP(t)/ETI LWP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6032796 SOURCE CODE: HU/0006/66/000/009/0487/0488

AUTHOR: Upor, Endre; Gorbicz, Laszlone; Novak, Gyozo

ORG: Mecsek Metal Mining Enterprise (Mesceki Ercbanyaszati Vallalat)

TITLE: Elimination of the interfering effect of organic matter in the hydrogen perioxide determination of uranium

SOURCE: Magyar kemikusok lapja, no. 9, 1966, 487-488

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, uranium compound, uranium determination

ABSTRACT: Investigations by the authors show that there is a significant positive error inherent in the determination of uranium in industrial solutions containing carbonates. It was proven experimentally that the error is due to organic substances present in the liquors. The error can be eliminated by boiling the sample solution with potassium permanganate prior to analysis. Organic matter also causes erroneous results when the analysis is made by measuring the light absorption of $[UO_2(CO_3)_3]^{4-}$ ions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 1/1

GORLIK, A.

Marine magnetic compass. Mor.flot 19 no.8:45 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy masterskoy shturmanskikh priborov Murmanskogo rybporta.

(Compass)

GORBIK, F.E., gornyy inzh.

Control of rock pressure by hydraulic filling of stoped out areas.
Ugol' 38 no.11:20-21 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

GORBIK, I.

For the culture of production. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.11:54-58 N '57
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Khar'kovskogo zavoda transportnogo mashinostroyeniya imeni Malysheva.
(Kharkov--Diesel locomotives)

GORBIK, M. D. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Calculation of volumes of ~~horizontal~~ levels excavations." Kiev, 1959. 18 pp with ~~diagrams~~ (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkSSR. Kiev Motor Vehicle and Road Inst), 150 copies (KL, 48-59, 114)

TOVSTOLES, Nikolay Il'ich. Prinimali uchastiye: DIKAREV, V.V., inzh.; GORBIK, M.D., inzh.; POGONIY, V.S., inzh. ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A., red.; GOKHMAN, S., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual of engineering geodesy] Kratkii spravochnik po inzhenernoi geodezii. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1960. 294 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Surveying)

TOVSTOLES, Nikolay Il'ich. Prinimali uchastiye: DIKAREV, V.V., ass.; GORBIK, M.D., dots.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A.Ya., red.; YEREMINA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Brief textbook in engineering geodesy] Kratkii spravochnik po inzhenernoi geodezii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat, USSR, 1963. 318 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ANDREYEV, I.F.; GORBIK, P.V.

Taxonomic characteristics of the wood mice of the Carpathian piedmont. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 13:109-115 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(Carpathian Mountain region--Field mice)

GORBIK, P. V.

14-57-6-12568

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Andreyev, I. F., Gorbik, P. V.

TITLE: Wood Mice in the Carpathian Mountains (Gornyye populyatsii lesnykh myshey v Karpatakh)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-ta, 1956, Vol 23, Nr 2, pp 127-133

ABSTRACT: In the fore-Carpathian region the yellow-throated mouse generally inhabits beech forests and also mixed fir and beech forests with the underbrush composed of hazelnuts, dog rose, strawberries, raspberries, and black raspberries. The wood mouse lives either on the edge of a fir forest containing scattered clumps of filberts, or in pure fir forests. Furthermore, many of these mice are found in river valleys among willow brush stands, alders, dog rose, and in the fields of

Card 1/2

Wood Mice in the Carpathian Mountains (Cont.)

barley, corn, and oats, and in potato patches. Varieties of both species which inhabit the mountains are smaller than the foothill types; they have less space between the eyes, a narrower skull, and narrower cheekbones. Beech nuts, hazelnuts, and mushrooms are basic foods of the yellow-throated mice. Wood mice generally eat fir seeds and grass seeds, blackberries and strawberries. They are also very fond of wheat seeds, oats, barley and corn, as well as of potato roots and the green parts of plants. The yellow-throated mouse begins to breed earlier and finishes later than does the wood mouse.

Card 2/2 L. D.

NIKITENKO, M.F.; GORBIK, P.V.

Ecologico-faunistic characteristics of murine rodents in Soviet Bukovina. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 40:39-49 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Bukovina—Rodentia)

GORBIK, V.A., red.; BODUNKOV, N.V., red.

[Transactions of the Moscow Technological Institute]
Sbornik trudov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 142 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moscow. Tekhnologicheskiy institut.

GORBIK, V.A.

According to the law of workers' [illegible]. Mashinostroitel' no.10:34 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

24.6730.

40755

S/120/62/000/004/029/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Borisov, V.S., Smolyankina, T.G., Gorbik, V.K., Kurdyukova, Z.A., Moskovtsev, V.A., Smirnov, V.S.

TITLE: Calculation and construction of pole piece correction coils in the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 153-158

TEXT: Preliminary tests with model magnets showed that the field configuration required correction at the beginning and end of the acceleration cycle. Deviations which are constant in time can be corrected by a small geometrical displacement of the magnet blocks but transient deviations have to be corrected by coils on the pole faces. In the present article calculations are made on the form of these coils. As the radius of curvature of the magnet is large by comparison with the chamber dimensions the problem can be solved for the plane case. In a region limited by two hyperbolas $xy = \pm p$ and a straight line $x = 0$ the surface distribution of the currents is determined for the general case. Suitable positions for the conductors are then selected and the

Card 1/2

Calculation and construction of ...

sum of the magnetic fields produced by these conductors is calculated on a computer. The construction of the coils is described in detail. A completely rigid construction is obtained by embedding the conductors in epoxy-resin. The average gradient produced by the gradient coils in the region ± 3 cm relative to the equilibrium orbit is -8.01 Oe/cm and the nonlinear coils on the edge produce a field H = -316 Oe with a mean square deviation of 10.8 Oe. The calculated and experimental values of the fields produced by gradient and nonlinear coils are compared and show reasonable agreement. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE): Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

GORBIKOV, I.

GORBIKOV, I., elektropil'shchik, pochetnyy master lesa.

Instructions and life. Mast.lesa no.5:15-17 My '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Maykopskiy lesopromkhoz, Krasnodarskiy kray.
(Lumbering--Safety measures)

YAROVIKOV, A.; VORON'KO, P.; GORBIKOV, I. (Sverdlovsk); KARAYANIY, V.

From the editor's mail. Radio no.10:17-18 O '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Kirovskogo oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Yarovikov). 2. Predsedatel' soveta L'vovskogo oblastnogo radiokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Karayaniy).

CORBIN, N.I.

Some problems related to the new method of computation of determinants. Uch. zap. Osh. gos. ped. inst. no.5[illegible]17-128 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

GORBIS, Z.R., TONKONOGIY, Yu.L.

Uniform motion of a layer of a disperse medium in parallel channels. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.6:113-119 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova, g. Odessa. (Mechanics)

BAKHTIOZIN, R.A.; GORBIS, Z.R.

Convective heat transfer of a gas-graphite suspension flow in longitudinally ribbed channels. Trudy Od. tekh. inst. 14: 55-63 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rabota vypolnena na kafedre teplotekhniki Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta. Rukovoditel' raboty - doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. Gokhshteyn, D.P.

124-57-1-722

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gorbis, Z. R.

TITLE: Approximate Analytical Methods for the Calculation of the Motions of Solid Particles in a Gaseous Flow (Priblizhennyye analiticheskiye metody rascheta dvizheniya tverdykh chastits v gazovom potoke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1954, Vol 6, pp 155-162

ABSTRACT: An approximate analytical method is proposed for the calculation of the time and velocity characteristics of the motion of solid particles in a vertical air current having a constant velocity; both following flow and counterflow are examined. It is noted that, because of the assumptions made therein, the calculation method utilizing the proposed formulas is applicable within a range of Reynolds numbers from 200 to 10^5 and for weight concentrations up to 1.5 - 2.5. For the case of variable air-current velocity it is proposed that the calculation be made stepwise according to segments in which the velocity may be assumed to be constant; a corresponding calculation procedure is examined. Experimental data are not adduced. Bibliography: 4 references G. Ye. Khudyakov

Card 1/1

1. Particles (airborne)--Velocity--Theory 2. Approximate computations--Applications

GORBIS, Z.R.

Intensive utilization of flue gas heat. Energ.biul. no.11:31-33 N '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Heat regenerators)

AID P - 1329

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 11/19

Authors : Gokhshteyn, D. P., Doc. of Tech. Sci. and Gorbis, E. R., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : The prospects of applying combined st as installations to direct heating

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 2, 47-49, F 1955

Abstract : Schemes of heat and power stations (TETs) working on gas-steam and on steam are compared. A thermodynamic and economic analyses show that the gas-steam scheme has no substantial advantages over steam, when high and super-high parameters of steam are utilized. Diagrams.

Institution : Odessa Technological Institute

Submitted : No date

Gorbis Z.R.

USSR/ Engineering - Mechanics

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 4/35

Authors : Gorbis, Z. R., Cand. Tech. Sc.

Title : On the determination of the optimum degree of pressure in single-shaft gas-turbine installations

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/3, 10 - 11, Mar 1955

Abstract : An analytical method is presented for indirect determination of the optimum degree of pressure by taking into account all the factors for two cases of designing a single-shaft turbine installation with p = Const: (a) for maximum efficiency and (b) minimum specific expenditure of gas. Two USSR references (1948-1950).

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

GORBIS, Z. R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Utilizing waste gases of heating units in drying grain. Muk.-elev. prom. 22 no.11:14-16 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Grain--Drying) (Waste heat)

GORBIS, Z.

GORBIS, Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHIDKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Controlling the temperature of grain in column type grain dryers. Muk.-elev.prom.23 no.8:10-13 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. I.V.Stalina.
(Grain--Drying) (Thermostat)